

**A MORPHOLOGICAL ANALYSIS
OF DERIVATIONAL SUFFIXES IN SHORT STORIES**



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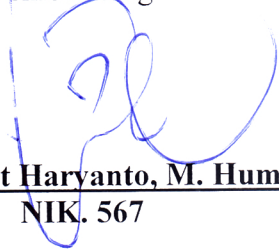
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A MORPHOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF DERIVATIONAL SUFFIXES IN SHORT STORIES

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ABSTRACT

This research aims at describing the form and function of derivational suffixes in the short stories. This research is a descriptive qualitative research. The data are words taken from short stories. The data sources of the study are five short stories, they are Blues in the Night by Jenniver Jenkinson (2010), The Birthday of the Infanta by Oscar Wilde (2000), The Devoted Friend by Oscar Wilde (1999), Staring Me in The Face by Glynis Gertsch (2002), A Horseman in the Sky by Amborse Bierce (2000). The data are analyzed by reads and observe the short stories, gives an underline to the words which contain derivational suffixes, identifies and classifies the derivational suffixes process that occurs on English words. The results of the study show that firstly from the whole data 205 there are the researcher finds four forms of derivational suffixes, the first is noun 47 data that consist –ance 4 data or 1,95%, –ence 1 datum or 0,48%, –ation 5 data or 2,43%, –ment 7 data or 3,41%, –ion 10 data or 4,87%, –ness 15 data or 7,31%, and –ity 1 datum or 0,48%. Second is verb 1 datum that consists –ize 1 datum or 0,48%. Third is adjective 38 data that consist –able 5 data or 2,43%, –ful 9 data or 4,39%, –less 12 data or 5,85%, –al 4 data or 1,95%, and –ous 6 data or 2,92%). Fourth is adverb 119 that consist –ly 119 data or 58,04%. Secondly, From the 205 data collected are the first suffixes from verb into noun 30 data that consist –ance 5 data or 2,43%, –ence 1 datum or 0,48%, –ation 5 data or 2,43%, –ment 8 data or 3,90%, –ion 11 data or 5,36%. The second is adjective into noun 17 data that consist –ion 1 datum or 0,48%, –ness 15 data or 7,31%, and ity 1 datum or 0,48%. The third is noun into verb 1 datum that consists 1 datum or 0,48%. The fourth is noun into adjective that consists –ous 4 data or 1,95%, –ful 5 data or 2,43%, –less 10 data or 4,87%, –able 2 data or 0,97%, and –al 2 data or 0,97%. The fifth is verb into adjective that consist –able 4 data or 1,95%, –ful 4 data or 1,95%, –al 2 data or 0,97, –ous 1 or 0,48%, and –less 2 data or 0,97%. The sixth is noun into adverb (-

ly) 8 data or 3,90. The seventh is verb into adverb (-ly) 10 data or 4,87%. The eighth is adjective into adverb (-ly) 101 or 49,26%.

Keywords: morphology, derivational, derivational suffixes and lexical categories

A. INTRODUCTION

English is the global language that used by almost country in the world. Morphology is the part of English study. In morphology we study about word-formation. Derivational is the one of the type of word-formation. The types of derivational suffix are nominal suffixes, verbal suffixes, adjectival suffixes and adverbial suffixes. For example:

1. Enjoyment (noun): Enjoy (verb) + ment (suffix) → Nominal Suffixes
2. Materialize (verb): Material (noun) + ize (suffix) → Verbal Suffixes
3. Purposeful (adjective): Purpose (noun) + ful (suffix) → Adjectival Suffixes
4. Lovely (adverb): Love (noun) + ly (suffix) → Adverbial Suffixes

Enjoyment is the word that formed from the base morpheme “enjoy” and the bound morpheme suffix “-ment“. The category of “enjoy” is verb while “-ment“ is suffix. Suffix “-ment” converses the grammatical category from verb into noun. It is called derivational suffix of noun (nominal suffixes). Materialize is the word that formed from the base morpheme “material” and the bound morpheme suffix “-ize“. The category of “material” is noun while “-ize“ is suffix. Suffix “-ize” converses the grammatical category from noun into verb. It is called derivational suffix of verb (verbal suffixes). Purposeful is the word that formed from the base morpheme “purpose” and the bound morpheme suffix “-ful“. The category of “purpose” is noun while “-ful“ is suffix. Suffix “-ful” converses the grammatical category from noun into adjective. It is called derivational suffix of adjective (adjectival suffixes). Lovely is the word that formed from the base morpheme “love” and the bound morpheme suffix “-ly“. The category of “love” is noun while “-ly“ is suffix.

Suffix “-ly” converses the grammatical category from noun into adverb. It is called derivational suffix of adverb (adverbial suffixes). So we can know the function and different kinds of suffixes that be there on written language.

The objectives of the study are to describe the form of derivational suffixes in short stories and to describe the function of derivational suffixes in short stories whether they change the grammatical category or not.

Morphology is the type of exercise we have just performed is an example of investigating forms in language (Yule, 1996:75). Words are smallest free forms found in language. Words are made up of morpheme. (Srijono, 2010:49). For example words: eat, buy, pray. They cannot be divided into smaller unit that they can convey meaning when they stand alone. According Srijono (2010:49), words can be explained into five categories, they are simple word, complex word, orthographic words, morphological words, lexical words. A simple word is a word that consists of a single morpheme (boy, magnet, train). A complex word is a word which contains two or more morphemes (trains, organization, management). Orthographic words are words viewed from written language, they are characterized punctuations and separated by spaces (our ability is excellent). Morphological words are words based on form (do, did, does, doing, done). Lexical words are words based on a lexeme or entry in a dictionary (study is one lexical item).

“A morpheme is a minimal element of form with specific meaning” (Lehmann, 1972:127). According to Wardhaugh (1977:83), morphemes can be classified into free and bound morphemes. A free morpheme is a morpheme which can occur alone as an independent word; for example, cat, man, go, like, and quite. A free form to which other morpheme may be attached is called base (or root). All the words in the list just given are bases. A base is not always a free form. A bound morpheme can not occur alone. Likewise, the s of cats. It represents the “plural” a bound morpheme in English. On other hand, bound morphemes need not always be attached to free forms, for they may be attached to other bound morphemes: receive is “re” and “ceive” and “sub” and “mit”. Types of Morpheme consists of root and

base. According to Srijono (2010:48), “A root is a part of a word structure which is left when all the affixes have been removed”. According to Katamba (1993:45), “Base is any unit whatsoever to which affixes of any kind can be added. The affixes attached to a base may be inflectional affixes selected for syntactic reasons or derivational affixes which alter the meaning or grammatical category of the base”.

According to Srijono (2010:51), “Affixation is morphological process in which an affix or affixes are added to one or more free morpheme”. Yule (2006:57) states that “derivational is process of word formation to be found in the production of new English words”. Affixes is divided into three types: prefixes, infixes and suffixes. A prefix is attached in front of the base (re-play, de-activate, il-legal, in-accurate). An infix is attached in the middle of its base (c-em-olong, g-em-andul, t-in-andur (in Javanese)). A suffix is attached to the end of its base.

Word formation is a characteristic of human language is the potential to create new words. The two most common types of word formation are derivational and compounding. Yule (2006:57) states that “derivational is process of word formation to be found in the production of new English words”. It is accomplished by means of a large number of small “bits” of the English language which are not usually given separated listings in dictionaries. These small “bits” are generally described as affixes. Derivational suffix is the process by which creates a new word from a stem, usually through the addition of an suffix. Plag (2003: 109) states there are four kinds of suffixes: nominal suffixes, verbal suffixes, adjectival suffixes, and adverbial suffixes. Nominal Suffixes are suffixes which are used to derive abstract noun form verbs, adjectives, and nouns. The kind of nominal suffixes are –age, –al, –ance, –ant, –ce/-cy, –dom, –ee, –eer, –er, –or, –(e)ry, –ess, –ful, –hood, –(i)an, –ing, –ion, –ism, –ist, –ity, –ment, –ness, –ship. There are four suffixes which create verbs from other categories (mostly adjectives and nouns): –ate, –en, –ify-, and –ize. The English adjectival suffixes can be

divided into two groups. The first is relational adjectives. It is adjectival suffixes whose role is to relate the noun the adjective qualifies to the base word of derived adjective. For example, algebraic mind means ‘a mind having to do with algebra, referring algebra, characterized by algebra. The second group is qualitative adjective. This adjective can adopt qualitative meanings as in she is a grammatical genius and it can adopt a qualitative sense. Adjective sentences are –able/-ible, -al, -ary, -ed, -esque, -ful, -ic/-ical, -ing, -ish, -ive, -less, -eous, -ous. adverbs are words used to provide more information about the actions and events. Adverbial sentences are –ly, and –wise.

Katamba (1997: 65-68) states ”Kind of derivational suffixes are verb into noun (*-ation, -ant, -er, -ing, -ist, -ion, -ment, -ery, -ee*), verb into adjective (*-ing, -Ise/-ize, -ive, -able*), noun into verb (*-ate, -Ise/-ize*), noun into adjective (*-al, -ate, -ish, -less, -ful, -(i)an, -some*), adjective into verb (*-ate, -ise*), adjective into noun (*-ness, -ity, -ship, -ery*), adjective into noun (*-ly*), noun into noun (*-aire, -acy, -er, -ery, -let, -ling, -er, -hood, -ship, -ism, -ist*), adjective into adjective (*-ish*), and verb into verb (*-er*)”.

Srijanto (2010:53) states that compounding is a process of combining of lexical categories (N, V, Adj, or Prep) to create a large word and the resultant meaning is new or different from its element. The example of compounding is greenhouse. “Greenhouse” is included by words green and house that have difference meaning. And after being combined in greenhouse, this word has new meaning and category.

According Yule (1996:88), ”A lexical category is a linguistic category of a word which is usually defined by the syntactic or morphological performance of the lexicon of a language. There are some parts of category: noun, verb, adjective, and adverb”. Nouns refers to people, objects, creatures, places, qualities, phenomena, and abstract ideas as if they were all ‘things’. Verbs are words used to refer to various kinds of action (run, jump) and states (be, seem) involving the ‘things’ in events. Adjectives are words used, typically with nouns, to provide more information about the ‘things’ referred to (happy

people, large objects, cute creatures, stupid ideas. Adverbs are words used to provide more information about the actions and events (slowly, suddenly).

B. RESEARCH METHOD

The type of this research is descriptive qualitative research, because the data of this research is in the form of words that is not statistically analyzed. The data of this research are the words which contain derivational suffixes that are collected from short stories. The object of the research is word categories and word formation in derivational suffixes from short stories. The data of this research are in the form of words which contain derivational suffixes from short stories. The data of this study will be collected by using documentation. The steps are reading the short stories, underlying the words which contain derivational in short stories, classifying and writing the word that consist of derivational suffixes in short stories. In the study the writer performs some steps in analyzing data, such as the writer identifies the short stories, classifying the new word formation derivational suffixes according the short stories and drawing conclusion.

C. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Based on the objective of the study, there are two purposes. The first is to describe the form of derivational suffixes in short stories, and the second is to describe the functions of derivational suffixes in word-formation. The researcher finds 205 data of derivational suffixes.

1. Form of Derivational Suffixes

The writer found four form of derivational suffixes from 205 data, they are noun, verb, adjective, and adverb.

a. Noun forming suffixes

The suffixes which are included in derivational suffix noun, there are –ance, -ence, -ation, -ment, –ion, -ness, and -ity.

1) –ance : Appearance = appear + ance

- 2) -ence : Reverence = revere + ence
- 3) -ation : Admiration = admire + ation
- 4) -ment : Enjoyment = enjoy + ment
- 5) -ion : Direction = direct + ion
- 6) -ness : Boldness = bold + ness
- 7) -ity : Singularity = singular + ity

b. Verb forming suffixes

The suffixes which are included in derivational suffix verb, there is -ize.

- 1) -ize : Material = material + ize

c. Adjective forming suffixes

The suffixes which are included in derivational suffix adjective, there are -able, -ful, -less, -al, and -ous.

- 1) -able : Serviceable = service + able
- 2) -ful : Purposeful = purpose + ful
- 3) -less : Boneless = bone + less
- 4) -al : Magical = magic + al
- 5) -ous : Dangerous = danger + ous

d. Adverb forming suffix

The suffixes which are included in derivational suffix adverb, there is -ly.

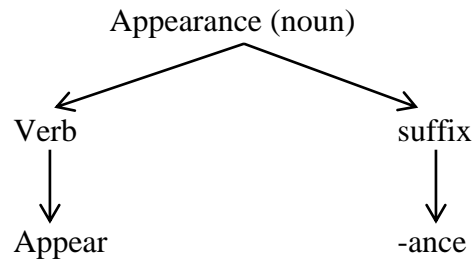
- 1) -ly : Lovely = love + ly

2. Function of Derivational Suffixes

The researcher finds 205 data of derivational suffixes. They are: *verb* → *noun* (30 data), *adjective* → *noun* (17 data), *noun* → *verb* (1 datum), *noun* → *adjective* (24 data), *verb* → *adjective* (14 data), *noun* → *adverb* (8 data), *verb* → *adverb* (10 data), and *adjective* → *adverb* (101 data).

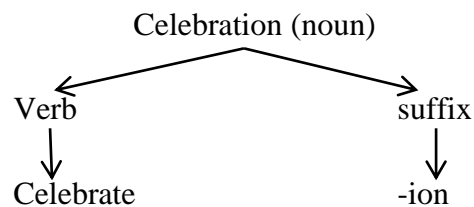
a. Verb → noun

1) -ance



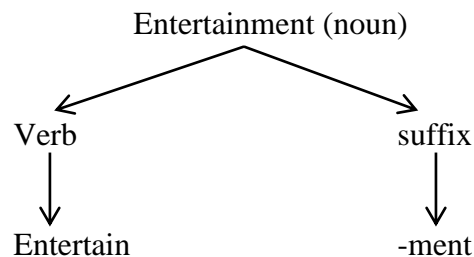
The word appearance is formed from the base morpheme “appear” and the bound morpheme suffix “-ance“. The category of “appear” is verb while “-ance“ is suffix. Suffix “-ance” converses the grammatical category from verb into noun. It is called derivational suffix of noun (nominal suffixes).

2) -ation



The word celebration is formed from the base morpheme “celebrate” and the bound morpheme suffix “-ion“. The category of “celebrate” is verb while “-ion“ is suffix. Suffix “-ion” converses the grammatical category from verb into noun. It is called derivational suffix of noun (nominal suffixes).

3) -ment

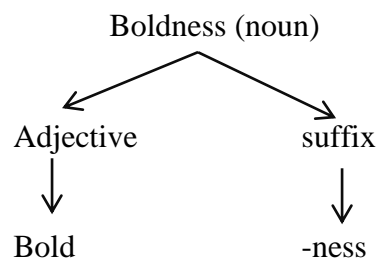


The word entertainment is formed from the base morpheme “entertain” and the bound morpheme suffix “-ment“. The category

of “entertain” is verb while “-ment “ is suffix. Suffix “-ment” converses the grammatical category from verb into noun. It is called derivational suffix of noun (nominal suffixes).

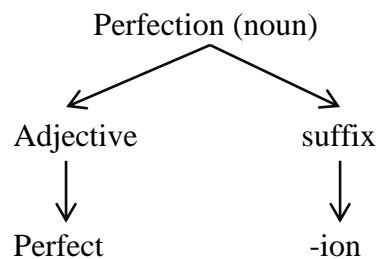
b. Adjective → Noun

1) -ness



The word boldness is formed from the base morpheme “bold” and the bound morpheme suffix “-ness“. The category of “bold” is adjective while “-ness“ is suffix. Suffix “-ness“ varies the grammatical category from the adjective into noun. It is called derivational suffix of noun (nominal suffixes).

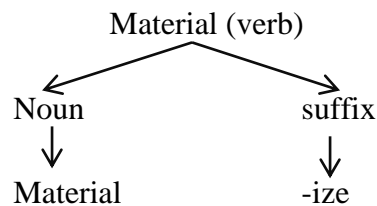
2) -ion



The word perfection is formed from the base morpheme “perfect” and the bound morpheme suffix “-ion“. The category of “perfect” is verb while “-ion“ is suffix. Suffix “-ion” converses the grammatical category from adjective into noun. It is called derivational suffix of noun (nominal suffixes).

c. Noun → Verb

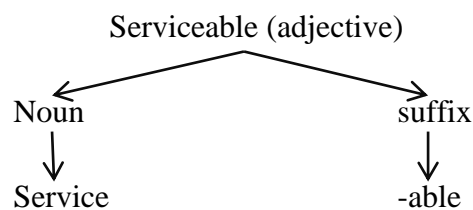
1) -ize



The word *decorate* is formed from the base morpheme “material” and the bound morpheme suffix “-ize“. The category of “material” is a noun while “-ize“ is suffix. Suffix “-ize“ trades the grammatical category from the noun into verb. It is called derivational suffix of verb (verbal suffixes).

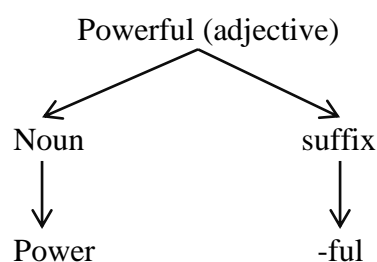
d. Noun → Adjective

1) -able



The word *comfortable* is formed from the base morpheme “service” and the bound morpheme suffix “-able “. The category of “service” is a noun while “-able“ is suffix. Suffix “-able“ converts the grammatical category from the noun into adjective. It is called derivational suffix of adjective (adjectival suffixes).

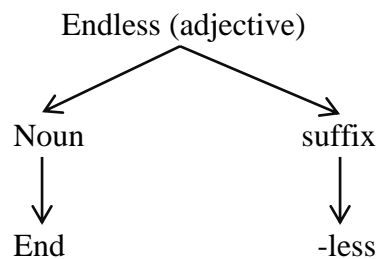
2) -ful



The word *physical* is formed from the base morpheme “power” and the bound morpheme suffix “-ful“. The category of “power” is

a noun while “-ful” is suffix. Suffix “-ful” changes the grammatical category from the noun into adjective. It is called derivational suffix of adjective (adjectival suffixes).

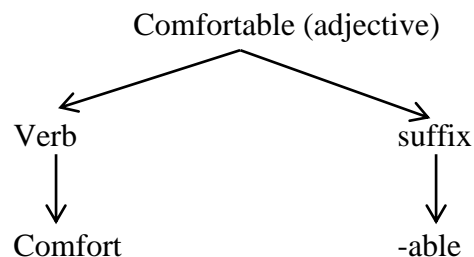
3) -less



The word physical is formed from the base morpheme “end” and the bound morpheme suffix “-less“. The category of “end” is a noun while “-less” is suffix. Suffix “-less” changes the grammatical category from the noun into adjective. It is called derivational suffix of adjective (adjectival suffixes).

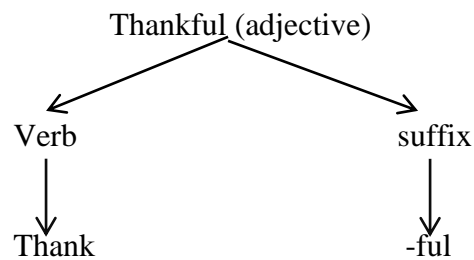
e. Verb → Adjective

1) -able



The word comfortable is formed from the base morpheme “comfort” and the bound morpheme suffix “-able“. The category of “comfort” is verb while “-able” is suffix. Suffix “-able” transmutes the grammatical category from the verb into adjective when they joined. It is called derivational suffix of adjective (adjectival suffixes).

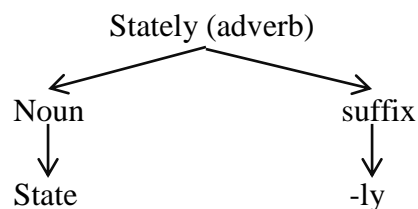
2) -ful



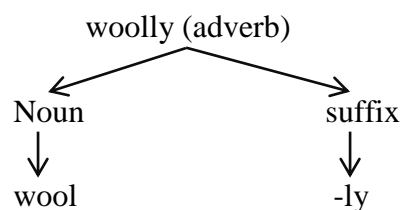
The word resistant is formed from the base morpheme “thank” and the bound morpheme suffix “-ful“. The category of “thank” is verb while “-ful“ is suffix. Suffix “-ful“ alters the grammatical category from the verb into adjective. It is called derivational suffix of adjective (adjectival suffixes).

f. Noun → Adverb

1) -ly



The word stately is formed from the base morpheme “state” and the bound morpheme suffix “-ly“. The category of “state” is a noun while “-ly“ is suffix. Suffix “-ly“ changes the grammatical category from the noun into adverb. It is called derivational suffix of adverb (adverbial suffixes).

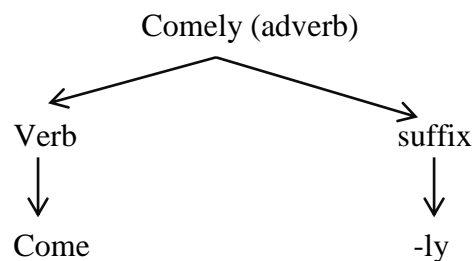


The word woolly is formed from the base morpheme “wool” and the bound morpheme suffix “-ly“. The category of “wool” is a

noun while “-ly” is suffix. Suffix “-ly” shifts the grammatical category from the noun into adverb. It is called derivational suffix of adverb (adverbial suffixes).

g. Verb → Adverb

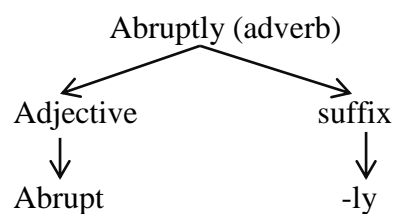
1) -ly



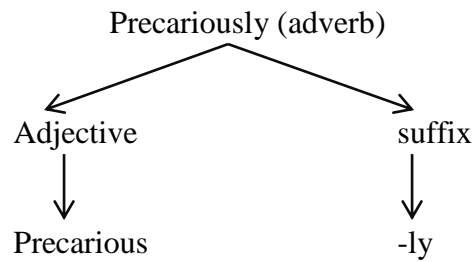
The word comely is formed from the base morpheme “come” and the bound morpheme suffix “-ly”. The category of “come” is verb while “-ly” is suffix. Suffix “-ly” varies the grammatical category from the verb into adverb. It is called derivational suffix of adverb (adverbial suffixes).

h. Adjective → Adverb

1) -ly



The word abruptly is formed from the base morpheme “abrupt” and the bound morpheme suffix “-ly”. The category of “abrupt” is adjective while “-ly” is suffix. Suffix “-ly” revolutionizes the grammatical category from the adjective into adverb. It is called derivational suffix of adverb (adverbial suffixes).



The word precariously is formed from the base morpheme “precarious” and the bound morpheme suffix “-ly”. The category of “precarious” is adjective while “-ly” is suffix. Suffix “-ly” modifies the grammatical category from the adjective into adverb. It is called derivational suffix of adverb (adverbial suffixes).

D. CONCLUSION

Based on the result of the analyzed data in the chapter IV, the researcher concludes that:

1. The form of derivational suffixes

From 205 data, the researcher found four forms of derivational suffixes, the first is noun 47 data that consist –ance 4 data or 1,95%, -ence 1 datum or 0,48%, -ation 5 data or 2,43%, -ment 7 data or 3,41%, –ion 10 data or 4,87%, -ness 15 data or 7,31%, and –ity 1 datum or 0,48%. Second is verb 1 datum that consists -ize 1 datum or 0,48%. Third is adjective 38 data that consist –able 5 data or 2,43%, -ful 9 data or 4,39%, -less 12 data or 5,85%, -al 4 data or 1,95%, and –ous 6 data or 2,92%). Fourth is adverb 119 that consist –ly 119 data or 58,04%.

2. The function of derivational suffixes

From 205 data, the researcher found eight functions of derivational suffixes, the first suffixes from verb into noun 30 data that consist –ance 5 data or 2,43%, -ence 1 datum or 0,48%, -ation 5 data or 2,43%, -ment 8 data or 3,90%, –ion 11 data or 5,36%. The second is adjective into noun 17 data that consist –ion 1 datum or 0,48%, -ness 15 data or 7,31%, and ity 1 datum or 0,48%. The third is noun into verb 1 datum that consists 1 datum or 0,48%. The fourth is noun into adjective that consists –ous 4 data

or 1,95%, -ful 5 data or 2,43%, -less 10 data or 4,87%, -able 2 data or 0,97%, and -al 2 data or 0,97%. The fifth is verb into adjective that consist -able 4 data or 1,95%, -ful 4 data or 1,95%, -al 2 data or 0,97, -ous 1 or 0,48%, and -less 2 data or 0,97%. The sixth is noun into adverb (-ly) 8 data or 3,90. The seventh is verb into adverb (-ly) 10 data or 4,87%. The eighth is adjective into adverb (-ly) 101 or 49,26%.

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